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Canadian Pacific Railway
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Reference

1	College of Philosophy	20	Board of Trade Building
2	Franciscan Fathers Monastery	21	Customs House
3	Grand Seminary & Martello Towers	22	St Lawrence Hall
4	Grey Nunnery		C.P.R. City Ticket Office
5	C.P.R. Windsor St Station	23	Post Office
6	Windsor Hotel	24	Bank of Montreal
7	Queens Hotel	25	Church of Notre Dame
8	St James Cathedral	26	General Hospital
9	Y.M.C.A. Building	27	Volunteer Armouries
10	McGill University	28	Court House
11	Royal Victoria Hospital	29	City Hall
12	Victoria Rifles Armoury	30	Nelson Monument
13	Christ Church Cathedral	31	Chateau de Ramezay (Museum)
14	Royal Victoria College	32	Bonsecours Market
15	Balmoral Hotel	33	Ch. of Our Lady of Bonsecours
16	Art Gallery	34	Mount St Louis Institute
17	St James Methodist Church	35	Laval University
18	Church of the Jesu	36	C.P.R. Place Viger Hotel and Station
19	Hotel Dieu		

Montreal

THE
CANADIAN METROPOLIS
AND ITS
PICTURESQUE ENVIRONMENTS

THIRD EDITION

ISSUED BY THE
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
1899

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The Place Viger Hotel and Station, Canadian Pacific Railway

Montreal

CANADA'S METROPOLIS AND ONE OF ITS GREAT SUMMER RESORTS

AMONGST all the cities on the North American Continent there are few fairer or more attractive to the tourist than Montreal, the great Canadian metropolis. The city is delightfully located on an island in the St. Lawrence River, just below its confluence with the Ottawa, and stretches along the bank of that magnificent waterway for five miles and backwards for more than half that distance, being built on a series of terraces, the former levels of the river or of an ancient lake, which terminate in Mount Royal, whose summit and wooded slopes form one of the grandest public pleasure grounds on the continent.

All the attractions of a summer resort lie in and about Montreal. It is a city of trees and parks and pleasant drives, in a land of orchards and gardens, with a great river sweeping along its front. It is a city of marked contrasts, where the picturesque quaintness of a vanished age is mingled with the luxury and culture and enterprise of modern times ; where the customs and usages of Old France and Young Canada, characteristic of the old and new eras of civilization, harmoniously co-exist, and where massive business blocks and costly public buildings and private residences rise side by side with grey old churches, sombre convents and nunneries and grand cathedrals whose magnificence and splendor rival those of the old world. It is a modern, metropolitan city—an important seaport, although 600 miles from the Atlantic by the St. Lawrence, with huge ocean greyhounds at its busy docks—a bustling, thriving commercial and industrial centre, where converge the principal railways of Canada, chief of which is the Canadian Pacific, which, stretching across the Continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is the longest continuous line in the world.

Montreal's summer temperature makes it one of the few cities of the larger size in which people may live with comfort during the warmer months, and the heat is not enervating as in more southern latitudes.

AN HISTORIC SPOT

MONTREAL is among the half-dozen historic cities of North America where lingers that subtle charm which only the glamour of an eventful past can bestow. When Jacques Cartier first visited the island in 1535 he found the palisaded Indian village of Hochelaga, whose very existence disappeared from all record, and whose site was utterly unknown until a few years ago, when it was accidentally re-discovered in the heart of the upper part of the city. The illustrious Champlain, the

MONTREAL FROM MOUNT ROYAL

first Governor of Canada, came in 1611, and established a trading post, which he named Place Royale, on the site of the present Custom House; but it was not until May 18th, 1642, that the city was founded by a band of religious enthusiasts who planned a town to be known as Ville Marie de Montreal. The leader of the expedition and the Governor of the colony was the soldier Maisonneuve whose memory is perpetuated in bronze in one of the historic spots of the city, where he

gallantly met and vanquished his Indian foe. The old streets of Montreal are redolent with legends of a turbulent past—of wars with the fierce and wily aborigine, of French adventure and enterprise—for here dwelt the intrepid La Salle, the Mississippi explorer, Du L'Hut, the founder of Duluth, Cadillac, the founder of Detroit, and Bienville, the founder of New Orleans, and other heroes whose names are still revered by posterity. Ville Marie was, too, the headquarters of the great French fur-trading and exploring companies, whose operations throughout the great

From the Towers of Notre-Dame

west extended to the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains and the far off shores of Hudson Bay. It remained under the rule of France until 1760, when Vaudreuil capitulated to General Amherst, and the ancient regime came to an end. Three years later, by the treaty of Paris, France ceded Canada to Great Britain, and the French Canadians became British subjects. The town was occupied for a time, in 1775, by the Americans, under General Montgomery, who afterwards was slain in a gallant but unsuccessful assault upon Quebec, and here in the old Chateau de

Ramezay, the home of the old Governors, lived Benjamin Franklin and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the American commissioners who came to negotiate the cession of the country to the United States. During the war of 1812-15, Montreal was thrice threatened by invading United States forces, but fortunately the walls were not entered by the enemy.

Dominion Square, Montreal, from Canadian Pacific Ry. Station

Since that time the development and progress of the city have been continuous and rapid, until it now possesses, with its suburbs, a steadily increasing population of about 350,000, the majority of whom are French Canadians, and boasts of a wealth equalled by no other city of its size in the world.

MONTREAL'S PARKS AND SQUARES.

THE CITY is adorned by numerous beautiful parks and squares, among them two that are most picturesque—the Mount Royal Park and St. Helen's Island. Pleasant drives wind around the mountain, from which the city derives its name,

and lead to the summit, from which there is a glorious panorama of a rarely-placed city and the broad valley of the St. Lawrence, through which the gleaming river flows to the sea. Beyond are the peaks of Belœil, rising abruptly from the plain, eastwards of which the Green Mountains of Vermont can be distinguished on a clear day. To the distant south are the famed Adirondacks, and along the north run the Laurentians, which claims precedence in antiquity over the rest of the

Parish Church of Notre-Dame, Montreal

earth's mountains. The park is intersected by numerous walks and driveways through shady ravines and over grassy slopes, and from the varying heights, garbed in pines and maples and bedecked with ferns and wild flowers, magnificent views are obtainable. The glories of Mount Royal, which still retains its natural sylvan beauty are an attraction to every visitor. The ascent to Mount Royal can also be made by an incline railway. St. Helen's Island, once a fortified place and

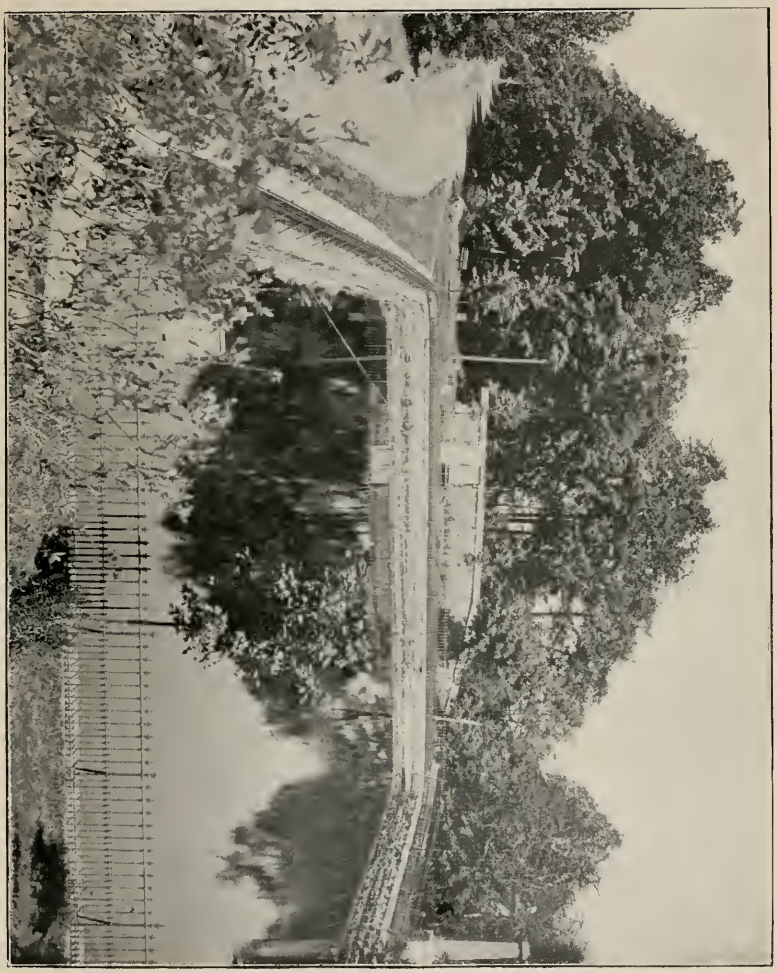
now a delightfully wooded retreat, is reached in a few minutes by ferry from near the Place Viger Hotel. Amongst the other interesting spots are Dominion Square, in the upper part of the city ; Victoria Square, in the central portion, containing a bronze statue of Queen Victoria ; Place d'Armes, a small enclosure surrounded by noble structures, and the scene of fierce encounters with Indian foes; Champ de Mars, the early military parade ground of French, English and American armies of occupation ; Jacques Cartier Square, facing the river, in which is the historic monument to Lord Nelson, erected in 1808, near where stood the public pillory of former times; St. Louis Square and Logan's Park, in the eastern upper part of the city; and Place Viger, a pretty open square named after the first mayor of Montreal, in the East end.

THE PLACE VIGER HOTEL

FACING this historic and picturesque square is the new Place Viger Hotel, erected by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company—the latest addition to its chain of magnificent hotels which extends from Quebec to Vancouver, and includes, amongst others, those charming resorts in the mountains of British Columbia—Banff, Field and the Great Glacier. This imposing structure occupies an historic site. The authoress of " Famous Firesides of French Canada " in her description of this memorable place says :

" Few visitors to the city, as the palace cars of the Canadian Pacific Railway carry them into the mammoth station on Viger Square, realize the historic associations which cling around this spot. In the magnificently equipped dining-room of the Company's hotel, as delicacies from the most distant parts of the earth are laid before the traveller, he should call to remembrance the lives of deprivation and uncomplaining endurance which have made the ground now crowned by the beautiful edifice full of the most tragic interest and filled with memories which will be immortal as long as courage and stout-heartedness are honored.

" Two hundred and fifty years ago the sound of hammer and saw here awoke the echoes of the forest. Workmen who had learned their craft in old French towns, when Colbert, the great statesman and financier, was developing the architecture and industries, revenues and resources of the kingdom, here reared a windmill, the first industrial building in Montreal. The winds of those autumns long ago turned the fans and ground the seed of harvests toilsomely gathered from cornfields, among whose furrows many a time the arrow and tomahawk spilt the blood of the reaper and sower. The old mill with its pastoral associates of peaceful toil in time passed away, and was succeeded by a structure dedicated to the art



In Mount Royal Park

of war, for on the same spot stood 'la Citadelle.' This stronghold, though primitive in its appointments, was important during the French occupation and evacuation of New France, being the last fortification held by French troops on Canadian soil.

In Place Viger Hotel

"This old earthen citadel, a relic of mediæval defence, was about seventy years ago removed, its material being used in the leveling and enlargement of the Parade Ground, or, as it is called, the 'Champ-de-Mars.' Its demolition might be regretted were it not that in an age of progress, even sentiment must give way before advance. The grand Hotel Viger, although built to promote the comfort of the people of the Dominion, has not destroyed the pathetic interest of the early struggles and heroism which still clothes its site, and which heightens the present appreciation of a civilization of which the old mill and fort were the pioneers."

The Place Viger Hotel is built in the quaint style of the French Renaissance, partaking of the type of the old chateaux found on the banks of the Loire. The general outline and effect of the five-story building is one of great solidity combined with gracefulness. It is constructed of grey limestone and Scotch buff fire brick, all in complete harmony with and emphasizing the beauties of its architectural design, and crowned by a massive tower rising from a graceful sweep into a great circle, with its numerous turrets and gables, forms a striking picture. The total length of the building is 300 feet, with a depth of 66 feet. The main facade has a magnificent arcade of twenty-one arches, which abuts the two projecting gables, with broad granolithic steps leading up to it from the street, and facing Place Viger, affords a delightful resort for guests in the pleasant hours of a summer evening. Reached directly from the arcade is the general waiting-room, off which are offices and ladies'

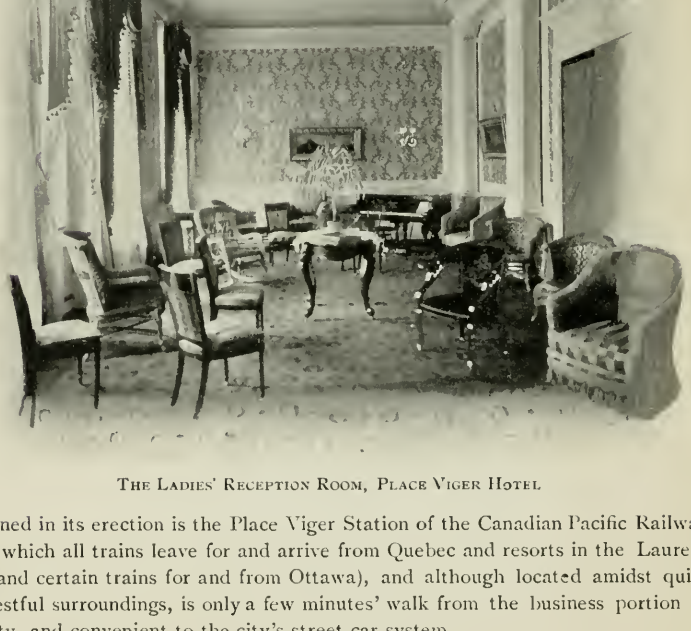
waiting-rooms, and from which it is but a step to the covered railway tracks of the Canadian Pacific, immediately in the rear. On the right of this main waiting-room is the hotel department, and all the upper floors are exclusively devoted to hotel purposes on plans arranged on the most modern ideas. The ground floor is laid in marble mosaic, the rotunda and waiting-room being of magnificent proportions, with supporting columns, wainscoting and other wood finishing of quartered oak, and walls and ceilings laid in gold leaf with

Grand Staircase, Place Viger Hotel

chaste decorations. The main staircase of Corona marble is beautifully finished, and the general effect of the artistic decorations symbolize the national character of the structure, being wrought in designs of tasteful coloring. The spacious dining room is bright, cheerful and handsome, with luxurious appointments ; the cuisine of that high standard maintained by the Canadian Pacific in its unexcelled service. The magnificent drawing-room and parlors, from which the balcony, a grand summer promenade stretching almost the entire length of the building, is

reached, are elaborately and richly furnished, and the sleeping apartments, from whose windows unobstructed views of the surroundings can be obtained, are large, well ventilated and elegantly appointed—the rooms being single or en suite as may be desired. There is accommodation for 350 guests. In the heating, lighting and sanitary arrangements, which were specially designed for this hotel, the acme of perfection has been secured, and the entire building, which is modern in every respect, is as absolutely fire-proof as human ingenuity can devise.

The Place Viger Hotel is advantageously situated for those reaching the city by train or boat, being a short distance from the principal steamer docks, and



The Ladies' Reception Room, Place Viger Hotel

combined in its erection is the Place Viger Station of the Canadian Pacific Railway (from which all trains leave for and arrive from Quebec and resorts in the Laurentians and certain trains for and from Ottawa), and although located amidst quiet and restful surroundings, is only a few minutes' walk from the business portion of the city, and convenient to the city's street car system.

The rates are from $3.00 to $5.00 per day, with special arrangements for large parties or those making a prolonged stay.

OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST

AMONGST the many places of attraction to the tourist are the Cathedral of St. James, an almost exact reproduction on a reduced scale of St. Peter's at Rome ; the old parish church of Notre Dame, one of the largest edifices in America, which seats 15,000 people, and its big bell, "le gross Bourdon," one of the largest in the world ; the Jesuits' Church and Notre Dame des Lourdes, famous for their magnificent frescoes ; the curious old church of Our Lady of Bonsecours, dating from 1678, with its "Little Heaven" in the upper portion ; the Chateau de Ramesay, once the home of the Governors of Canada, which contains a splendid collection of historical relics—the "Elgin Gallery," with rare historical portraits, the "Court Room" hung with battle scenes of the British Empire, the "Council Chamber," where Montcalm and other great rulers sat in state, the old vaults in one of which Franklin's press was set up, etc.; at Bonsecours market, facing the harbor, a glimpse is given of the primitive life of the habitant, especially interesting in the forenoon of market days —Tuesdays and Fridays. The visitor will also be interested in a visit to McGill University, founded in 1828, one of the foremost educational institutions of the world—a magnificently located group of buildings, which include the arts, medical, Macdonald engineering, chemistry and mining, physics, Redpath museum, university library and observatory—with a yearly attendance of over 1,000 students ; Laval University, the chief French seat of learning, occupying amongst that nationality the same position as McGill amongst the English ; the Royal Victoria, General and Hotel Dieu hospitals ; the Art Association building with its rare collection of paintings ; the Natural History Association's museum, containing a famous collection of Egyptian antiquities ; Christ Church Cathedral, a perfect specimen of Gothic architecture, or any of the numerous edifices of other denominations ; the Board of Trade, City Hall, Court House, Post Office, Bank of Montreal, New York Life, Canada Life, Windsor Street Station of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Armory and drill halls and a score or more of convents and other educational institutions ; while a drive along Sherbrooke and other fashionable streets will reveal the opulent homes of Montreal's wealthy citizens.

At the club grounds of the lacrosse, baseball, cricket, golf and other athletic organizations the visitor is often enabled during the summer months to witness championship games played, for the city is a great sporting centre, and its athletes have gained more than a continental reputation for their adeptness and skill in the various games ; and bicyclists find in the city and suburbs and throughout the entire island good roads, whose condition permits of the fullest enjoyment of the pleasures of wheeling. Montreal possesses a complete electric street car service, by which nearly every part of the city can be expeditiously reached, and its cab system is noted both for its efficiency and cheapness.

MONTREAL'S MAGNIFICENT ENVIRONMENTS

THERE is no other large city in America, where a quarter or a half hour's journey will traverse so many scenes of varied natural beauty or places of historic interest, or a few hours' railway trip will take one to more picturesque solitudes of mountain, lake and stream.

A Nook in the Drawing-Room, Place Viger Hotel

The famous Lachine Rapids are at the city's doors, and to run them is a pleasant experience which few visitors to the city miss ; Caughnawaga, an Indian village where dwell the remnant of a once powerful tribe, is worth a visit ; and near by are Lake St. Louis, on which have taken place some of America's greatest aquatic contests, and the Lake of Two Mountains, where the opportunities for yachting and boating are unsurpassed. At the foot of this lake is Ste. Anne de Bellevue, where Tom Moore was inspired, by the wealth of its beauty, to write the immortal "Canadian Boat Song." The Laurentian Mountains to the north are penetrated by the Canadian Pacific in a virgin region of countless lakes and streams which are claimed to be the best trout fishing waters in Canada. Both banks of the Ottawa River are paralleled by the Canadian Pacific to the city of Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion—the line on the western or Ontario bank leading past Caledonia Springs, a noted health resort, the fame of whose waters attracts visitors from all parts of America, and that on the eastern or Quebec side past towns near which large and small game is abundant and fishing waters plentiful. Another branch runs through the Eastern Townships with their rich farms and pleasant lakes and rugged tree-clad hills—ideal resting places during the heated term; and from Montreal one has means of communication with all parts of America.

Within shorter distance—and reached by street car—are equally interesting spots —Sault au Recollet, where there is an immense convent at which are educated many American children ; the typical French-Canadian villages of Cartierville; St. Laurent, Cote des Neiges, Pointe au Tremble, Longue Pointe, near the latter being located a large asylum for the insane, and the pleasure resorts of Bout de l'Isle, etc.

MONTREAL HARBOUR, FROM BONSECOURS MARKET

Quaint Quebec

A BIT OF MEDIAEVAL EUROPE IN AMERICAN SETTING

FEW, if any, places in America rival the ancient city of Quebec in its attractiveness. The quaint old-walled place is the most interesting spot historically on this western continent, and combined with this feature is a picturesque location, perhaps unequalled in the world. Quebec is like a transplanted city—a French town of olden times set down in American surroundings, in which the chief characteristics of mediæval Europe and modern America are deftly and delightfully interwoven—and around it are clustered a host of legendary memories. Perched on a high promontory at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and the St. Charles Rivers, its situation is unique and magnificent. On the highest point is the famed citadel, which has given to this city the name of the "American Gibraltar," and everywhere around are battlements, fortresses, castles, monasteries, convents and feudal gates and towering walls. As one puts foot on the historic soil of this matchless "Mecca" of tourists, the ancient and foreign aspect of the city, so wholly at variance with the rest of the continent is impressive. "The quaint, picturesque figures of the inhabitants," says one writer, "their alien speech, their primitive vehicles of locomotion, their antique French houses, huddled together and poised up high on the edge of the cliff, the unrivalled citadel and menacing fortifications, the narrow, crooked streets, and winding, steep ascent to the Upper Town, recalls some old world capital—a survival of mediæval times."

All about this ancient stronghold—first of the French, then of the English—every spot has been the scene of stirring events. Here it was that the early discoverers of the northern part of America first landed, and where European civilization was first planted. Here lived those illustrious and chivalrous adven-

turers, whose exploits shed lustre on Old France, and from here at one time the whole country from the great lakes to the Mexican Gulf was governed. Here the French made their last fight for empire in this western world on the Plains of Abraham, where Wolfe and Montcalm heroically fell. But for over a century peace has prevailed, and while still redolent of the martial and religious flavor with which it was characterized from its very berth, Quebec has gradually evolved itself from a military stronghold into a bustling commercial centre and an ideal resort for pleasure and health seekers. King Carnival here frequently holds

The Chateau Frontenac Hotel, Quebec

undisputed sway during the winter months, when the whole city becomes a northern New Orleans, and in summer it is a charming rendezvous, its latitude and altitude giving a delightful climate entirely free from the heat and discomfort usually experienced in less favorably situated places.

But interesting and beautiful as Quebec may be with its quaint buildings and historical treasures, the drives and excursions about the city are no less attractive. Amongst them are those to the Falls of Montmorency, 100 feet higher than those of Niagara, and the Chaudiere Falls, second only to the great cataract ; Ste. Anne

de Beaupre, for two centuries and a half the Mecca of thousands of devout pilgrims seeking restoration of health at the sacred shrine, where a magnificent edifice, raised to the dignity of a Basilica by Pope Pius IX., has been erected, and which is reached by a short railway trip; Beauport bombarded by Wolfe in 1759; Lorette, an Indian village, where the remnant of the once powerful tribe of Hurons is located; Levis across the St. Lawrence, where there are large military forts and engineers' camps; and many picturesque villages which dot the landscape and where the curious primitive customs of the early French settlers still prevail.

Little Champlain Street, Quebec

To meet the requirements of the annually increasing volume of tourist travel, there was recently erected at the base of the citadel a magnificent fire-proof hotel, the Chateau Frontenac, a stately seven-story structure, erected after the style of the French chateaux of the sixteenth century, but of course embracing nineteenth century ideas of spaciousness, convenience and elegance. Over one million judiciously spent dollars have given the world this marvel of architecture. Crowning the cliff, on which the famed Dufferin Terrace stretches its great length—the longest promenade known—hundreds of feet above the St. Lawrence and the Lower Town, the perspective of the city, stream and landscape seen from the windows of this unique hotel is magnificent—a scene of both historic fame and majestic grandeur—a view of mountain, valley, river and island, from an elevation such as no other city boasts. The Chateau itself impresses the beholder as so fitting in its adaptiveness to the picturesque surroundings of having always been part and parcel of the granite cliff. In its interior the predominating mediæval design is carried out in elaborate detail, and its fluted columns and dainty panels are specimens of exquisite

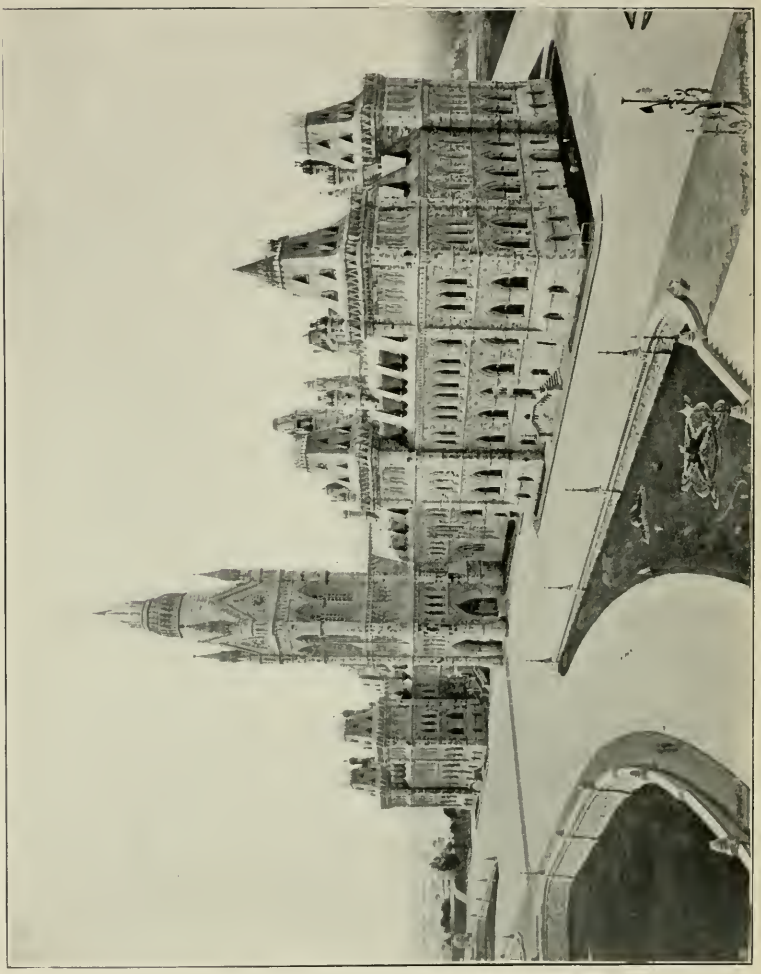
delineation and artistic workmanship, and the apartments throughout are luxurious.

Quebec is best reached via Montreal. Tourists from New York reach Montreal by the New York Central, and those from the New England States by the Boston & Maine and the C. P. R., and it is four-and-a-half hours' run from Montreal to Quebec by the Canadian Pacific Railway, through the old French settlements along the north bank of the St. Lawrence, or steamer can be taken down the St. Lawrence and the return trip made by rail.

Ottawa — THE CAPITAL CITY OF CANADA.

OTTAWA, the capital of Canada, is so easily reached from Montreal that few visiting that commercial centre fail to run up to the seat of Government to view its beauties and the magnificent scenery around what a former Governor-General called "that fair city with its crown of towers." The city's site for grandeur is second only to that of Quebec, being located on the Ottawa River, the third greatest stream in volume in all Canada, where the Rideau and Gatineau join.

Ottawa, it is claimed, is the most picturesque capital in the world, and in many ways it is striving to be the Washington of the North. The waters of the Ottawa, which are here set between the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, pour over the Chaudiere Falls—resembling in shape the rim of a huge cauldron or kettle; and the Rideau Falls, half a mile distant, where the Rideau's flood leaps into the Ottawa, are so called from their likeness to a curtain —"rideau." This waterfall also gives name to the vice-regal residence of the Governors-General of Canada, from which it is only a stone's throw distant. Across the Ottawa, opposite Rideau Hall, is the mouth of the Gatineau, along which, before its confluence with the larger stream, are numerous picturesque rapids. Its great



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA

water power has long since made Ottawa the chief lumber and milling centre of the Dominion, and in its immense saw mills and other industries are attractions to the tourist, while to ride down the timber slides by which the square timber of the upper Ottawa passes uninjured down to the navigable waters below, is an exciting experience which many visitors enjoy.

It is the national buildings, however, whichare the chief glory of Ottawa, and the principal object of interest to strangers. They stand out boldly on Parliament Hill, a steep promontory, rising 100 feet or more from the Ottawa River, in all the beauty of seemingly varied architecture. The octagonal library in the rear of the Houses of Parliament—much like the chapter house of a cathedral—is one of the most complete in the world, and contains about 200,000 volumes, some of which are exceedingly rare books. These buildings, with the Eastern and Western Departmental Blocks which flank the square fronting the main structure, were erected at a cost of about $5,000,000.

Other objects of interest are the Rideau Canal, built in 1827 for military purposes, Rockcliffe and Major Hill Parks, the city buildings, the great Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Geological Museum, the Fisheries Exhibit, the National Art Gallery in the Supreme Court Building, and the Central Experimental Farm in the suburbs.

Opposite Ottawa is the French city of Hull, and combined they have a population of 75,000.

Ottawa is reached from Montreal by the Canadian Pacific Railway, whose tracks parallel both banks of the Ottawa River and by steamer in summer, the railway run being two and a half hours, by Fast Short Line Express.

Martello Tower, Quebec

You Should Visit in Montreal

Mount Royal Park
The Cemeteries
Place Viger
Longue Point Asylum
Hochelaga Convent
Court House
Volunteers' Armoury
Church of Our Lady of Bonsecours
Church of N.D. du Pitie
Church of Notre Dame and Chapel
The Fabrique
Board of Trade
Church of Our Lady of Lourdes
Laval University
St. James Methodist Church
Art Association
McGill University
Royal Victoria Hospital
Dominion Square
Y.M.C.A. Building
McTavish Monument
Martello Towers
Ville Marie Convent
Hunt Club, Cote des Neiges
Sault au Recollet
Grand Seminary
Mount St. Louis Institute

Lachine Rapids
St Helen's Island
Chateau de Ramezay
Nelson Monument
City Hall
Champs des Mars
Bonsecours Market
Hospice Gamelin
Church of N. D. des Victoires
Place d'Armes
Bank of Montreal
Custom House and Harbor
General Hospital
Jesuit Church and College
Christ Church Cathedral
Natural History Association
Royal Victoria College
Hotel-Dieu
St. James Cathedral
C.P.R. Windsor St. Station
High Level Reservoir
Priests' Farm
Franciscan Fathers' Monastery
Forest and Stream Club, Dorval
"La Creche," Grey Nunnery
College de Philosophie

Publications

Issued by the *Canadian Pacific Railway Company*

"The New Highway to the Orient" "Summer Tours"
"Quebec, Summer and Winter" "Fishing and Shooting"
"Climates of Canada"
"Westward to the Far East" and "East to the West"
Guides to the Principal Cities of Japan and China by the eastern and western routes.
"Time-Table with Notes" "Banff in the Canadian Rockies" "Hawaii"
"Around the World" "Across Canada to Australasia"

MOST of these publications are handsomely illustrated, and contain much useful information in interesting shape. "Time Table with Notes" will be found a valuable companion for all transcontinental travellers. Other pamphlets descriptive of the Dominion—"Western Canada," "British Columbia," "Gold in Kootenay and Cariboo," "Klondike and Lake Atlin Gold Fields," "New Ontario Gold Fields," etc.—are also issued by the Company. Copies may be obtained FREE from Agents of the Company, or will be mailed to any address on application to undersigned. The Company have also published a new map, on the polar projection, showing the whole of the northern hemisphere, and the Canadian Pacific Railway's Around the World Route in a novel and interesting way, and another of Canada and the northern half of the United States, showing the entire system of the Company in detail. These maps will be given away for public and prominent display. Another useful map is the "Sportsman's Map of Canada," showing the regions for the different large and small and feathered game and the principal fishing waters. The Company now have on sale, in their hotels, principal ticket offices, and on the trains, several series of handsomely finished views of scenes along their line of railway. Size: 10 by 12 inches, in portfolios suitable for the table (twelve views in each series), Price $1.00; and views, 22 by 28 inches, suitable for framing (three views in the set), in mailing tube, Price $1.00.

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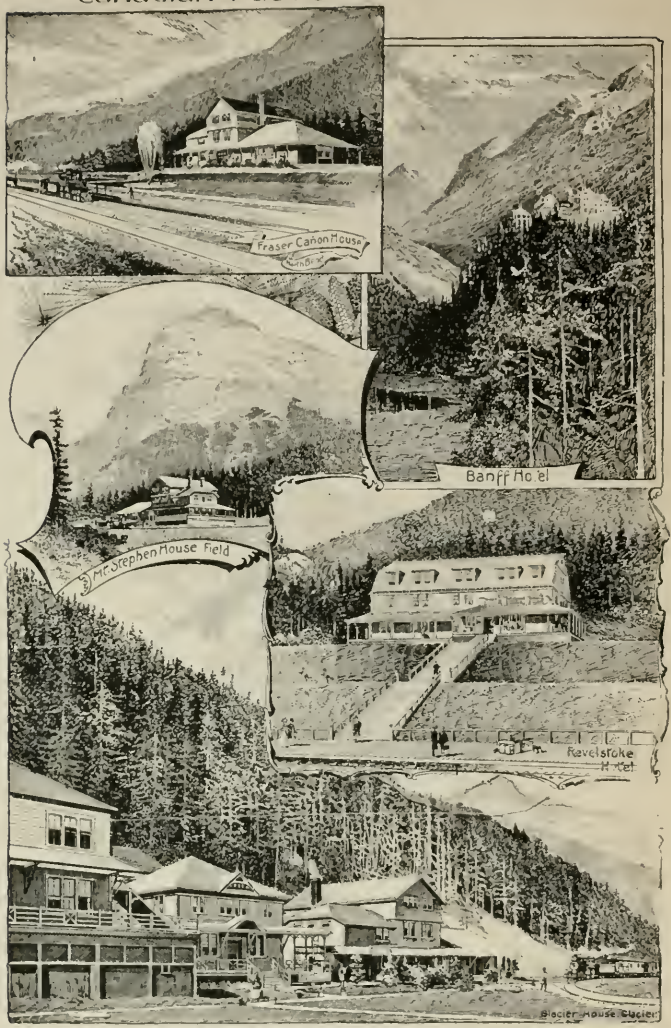
C. E. McPHERSON,
Gen. Passenger Agent, Lines West of
Lake Superior, WINNIPEG.

ROBERT KERR,
Passenger Traffic Manager, MONTREAL.

Canadian Pacific Mountain Hotels



FRASER CANON HOUSE, North Bend.
BANFF SPRINGS HOTEL.
MT. STEPHEN HOUSE, Field.
REVELSTOKE HOTEL.
GLACIER HOUSE, Glacier.

Any further enquiries as to accommodations, rates, etc., at any of the Canadian Pacific Hotels will be promptly answered by addressing managers of the different Hotels, or writing direct to

J. A. SHEFFIELD,
Supt. and Manager Company's Hotels, MONTREAL.

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